The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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POETRY.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

BY H. S. WASHBURN.

Let every heart rejoice and sing;
Let choral anthems rise;
Ye reverend men and children, bring
To God your sacrifice;
For he is good; the Lord is good,
And kind are all his ways;
With songs and honors sounding loud
The Lord Jehovah praise,
While the rocks and the rills,
While the vales and the hills,
A glorious anthem raise;
Let each prolong the grateful song,
And the God of our fathers praise.

He bids the sun to rise and set;
In heaven his power is known;
And earth, subdued to him, shall yet
Bow low before his throne;
For he is good; the Lord is good,
And kind are all his ways;
With songs and honors sounding loud,
The Lord Jehovah praise,
While the rocks and the rills,
While the vales and the hills,
A glorious anthem raise;
Let each prolong the grateful song,
And the God of our fathers praise.

Wanted at the Cross Roads.

I was in a hurry to reach home. No wonder, for it was the wildest night I had ever known in all my life, and the country over which I took my way as bad as country roads in general. Consequently I was walking at a great rate, with the collar of my rough coat over my ears, and a comforter tied over my soft hat and under my chin, to keep it on and to protect my ears, when suddenly a man stood full in my path and caught me by the arm.

"Hallo!" said he, "You're just in time; you are wanted at the cross roads to-night!"

The voice was the voice of a ruffian.

I fancied myself attacked by a highwayman. I stood quite still, and strove to show him by my manner that I was able to protect myself.

"What the deuce am I wanted at the cross roads for?" said I. "Unless I choose it will be a very hard matter to get me there."

But instead of producing a pistol and demanding my money or my life, the man answered in an altered tone.

"Beg pardon, I made a mistake. I thought it was my brother, and I wanted to frighten him. Bad night sir."

"Very," said I.

"You don't know the time, sir?" he asked.

"It was seven when I left the train at L——," I said.

"Thank ye, sir," said the man. "Good night."

"Good night," said I.

If his object had been robbery, probably he had decided from my rough appearance that I was too poor a man to be worth the trouble. But after all, I thought, probably he spoke the truth. A man may have such a voice without being a highwayman, no doubt. So I went homeward, and soon found myself under shelter, and partaking of a warm and savory supper.

My mother was there and my brother Ben. Ben was a great strapping fellow, who could best any other boy of his age for miles around, if it came to wrestling or boxing, and as good humored a boy as ever lived; a boy always to mother and I, though he had exercised his right to vote already in one Presidential election. When supper was over, and we had chatted for an hour, we went up stairs together. We shared one room together. The moment Ben's head touched the pillow he always went to sleep. That night I followed his example. But I did not sleep long without a dream—a dream in which I felt a rough grip on my arm, and was aroused by a cry in my ears.

"Wake up! You are wanted at the cross roads."

It was so real, so palpable, that when I started broad awake I actually believed that some one was in the room; the man who intended robbery or violence. But when I had arisen and lit my lamp the room was empty, except myself and Ben, who lay snoring on his pillow.

I went to the door; it was locked. I went to the window; the rush of rain against the panes was all I heard. I even went across the passage to my mother's room. She was awake; there had been no unusual sound, she was sure.

Only a dream, born of my meeting the strange man in the road, I felt had awakened me. I went to bed and fell asleep again. Again I was awakened by the same words; this time shrieked in my ear by an unearthly voice.

"Wake up, wake up. You are wanted at the cross roads."

I was on my feet once more, and caught Ben's hand as he came over towards my bed.

"What ails you?" he cried.

"Nothing," said I. "Did you hear a voice?"

"Yours," said Ben; "your yelling woke me up; you fairly frightened me."

"Ben," said I, "wait till I light a lamp; I heard another voice. There must be some one in the house or outside."

So I again lit the lamp, but we searched in vain.

"Nightmare," said Ben, when I told him my story.

"Ben," said I, "what is there at the cross roads?"

"A house," said Ben. He lived in the neighborhood a long while, and I not long.

"One little house, besides two oak trees and a fence. An old man lives there—a rich man, and a bit of a miser, they say. His grand-daughter keeps house for him."

"Ben, that fellow may have meant harm to them. I may be wanted at the cross roads."

"Brother," said Ben, "go to sleep. You had a nightmare," and Ben plunged in between the blankets, and was snoring again.

I also, in ten minutes, slept as soundly as before, but the awakening soon came again.

I opened my eyes to see a girl standing at the foot of my bed. A girl in white robes, with golden hair all about her shoulders, who wrung her hands and cried: "Oh, wake up, you are wanted at the cross roads."

This time I started out of bed, bathed in a cold perspiration. I trembled like a leaf. I had no doubt that I had received supernatural warning.

"Ben," I cried, "Ben, for the third time I have been told that I am wanted at the cross roads, and I am going."

And I began to dress myself as speedily as possible, listening the while to the storm raging wilder and wilder than at any other period since its commencement.

Ben remonstrated with me in vain. At last he also began to huddle on his clothes.

"If you have gone mad I must go with you and take care of you," he said.

"But fancy another man, going out in a storm like this to the cross roads, because a nightmare caused him to do so, and what would you think of him?"

I said nothing. All I could have answered would have been:

"I am compelled to go; I must go. I dare not refuse, whatever may be thought of me."

In ten minutes we were splashing through the mud and rain along the road. It was perfectly dark; now and then a blazed red star in the distance told us that a lamp was beaming through the rain in some cottage window, but otherwise we would not have been conscious of our proximity to any habitation whatever. At last, nearing the spot where the road from S—— crosses the road to P——, we were indeed in as solitary a place as can be imagined.

The house, which abutted on the very angle of the roads, called in familiar parlance the Cross Roads, was the only one for some distance in either direction, and certainly on such a night we were not likely to meet many travelers.

All was quiet as the grave. We stood quite still. In a moment Ben broke out in one of his loudest laughs.

"Well," he said, "how now? Will you go home now, and have another nightmare?"

But hardly had the words escaped his lips, when a shriek broke on the air, and a woman's voice plainly coming from the interior of the cottage, cried:

"Help! help! help!"

"Ben," said I, "we are wanted at the cross roads," and then understanding each other, without more words we made our way to a window, through which a light shone. A muslin curtain draped the panes, but through it we saw an awful sight.

An old man lay on the floor, and over him bent a ruffian, clutching his throat and holding a pistol to his ear, while another man grasped the shrieking girl by the arm—a girl in a floating night dress—with such long golden hair as belonged to the girl of my vision. Not a moment was to be wasted. Ben flung his weight against the slender lattice and crushed it in, and we had grappled the ruffians before they knew whence the attack came, or how many foes were upon them.

I do not intend to describe the struggle; indeed, I could not, if I would. But we were strong men, and inspired by the cries of the helpless old man and terrified girl. We soon had one of the villains bound, and the other lying prostrate on the floor.

Then Ben started for assistance, and before morning both were lodged in jail. Ben admitted, as we shook each other by the hand, that "we were wanted at the cross roads."

The old man was not a miser, but he had saved a few thousand dollars for his old age, and living more plainly than he need have done, gave rise to the rumor, and so brought the burglars to the cross roads in the hope of booty.

The girl, a beautiful creature of seventeen, was his grand-daughter; and as no story is acceptable to the lady reader without a flavor of romance, I will tell them, that she became in after years, not my wife, but the wife of my darling brother Ben.

A newly invented rat exterminator is warranted by one sniff to make the vermin sneeze off their heads.

The Public Lands—How they are Disposed of, and who gets them.

From a letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, we condense the following interesting facts with reference to the public lands in the United States, and their management by the government:

First, as to the amount of public land. Excluding Alaska, we own in public land nearly a billion and a half of acres. Including Alaska, we own a billion and eight hundred millions. Half a million of acres of this has been surveyed. At the rate we sold and gave away land last year, two hundred years more will see the State like a profligate heir, run through its whole possessions. In Florida we still possess seventeen and a half million acres; in Ohio, only five hundred acres appropriated; in Missouri nearly two millions acres; in Alabama seven million acres; the same amount in Louisiana; in California one hundred and six million of acres, so that that State really owns about one-eighth of herself. More than half of Kansas belongs to the United States, and Mississippi owes one-eighth of her soil to the United States.

The process of survey and sale is as follows;

From some point of attitude in each great district of country a base line is run east and west and a meridian north and south. Upon these bases and meridians regular townships, six miles square, are carefully laid off and accurately numbered in order, as north or south, and east or west of the original initial point. These townships are again divided into sections of a mile square, and subdivided even into quarters of quarter sections, or forty acres, which can be bought isolatedly.

Those, therefore, who wish to buy public lands must buy them with reference to some one of these meridians, arbitrarily established by Government Land Office. To the Land Commissioner of the United States is only ponderable as a confederacy of twenty bases and twenty-three meridians.

The first of the meridians ever established divided Indiana and Ohio. They all have names as systematically as our States. One of them, for example, runs through Brigham Young's Temple at Salt Lake, and a monument marks where the base line intersects this meridian. Another is the San Bernardina meridian, which intersects on the top of a peak in California.

To understand what is doing all over the unoccupied part of this country, imagine a series of surveyors going out in twenty odd districts, the crossing parallels and meridians being as fixed and positive as the chains of mountains or the beds of streams. The land offices are frequent; the work goes on as fast as population pours in; sometimes ahead of it; and so the map of the United States presents a vast plain, open to wolves and Indians, except where, here and there, the squares of survey checker its surface. The whole energy of the government is turned toward the beneficence of filling up these regions with the industrious poor, who it is hoped will keep fee in the land and become contributors to the wealth of the Republic and founders of happy families. The expenses of surveying the public lands are considerably over $400,000 a year. By this we see where so many of the young men go, who study surveying in the high schools and lyceums of the country. There is in Washington city a special manufactory of theodolites and surveying apparatus of various kinds.—After a State is fully surveyed and the land, the archives of the Land Office within are given over to the State.

There are also millions of public lands given away by the government for railway and other public improvements.

The United States have given way of swamp lands, valuable when reclaimed, three times the surface of Holland, Belgium, Limburg, Luxemburg, and the Roman marshes. The value of this gift may be estimated by the fact that $260,000,000 worth of lands in the Tenear bottom can be reclaimed at a cost of $5,000,000.

Up to 1867 Congress had given to the Pacific railroads 129,000,000 of acres of land. With what was also given to wagon roads, this amount of land is five millions acres more than are included in New England, all the Middle States, Virginia, Maryland and Ohio.

The government has bestowed large grants of lands upon its soldiers and sailors, and has also given a fair proportion to be used in the construction of common roads. Between 1776 and 1855, about nine hundred thousand choice farms, of eighty acres apiece, have been given to the soldiers of our various wars.

About two and a half million acres of the public lands were set aside for colleges in the various States east of the public domain last year, or about one-third of the whole quanty disposed of. The whole amount of land to be given to educational causes, according to legislation now operating, will be ultimately about seventy-two millions of acres. In 1862 all the States now existing were presented with some thirty thousand acres of land for each Senator and Representative they had in Congress, as a fund to establish colleges in agriculture, mechanics and mines.

Nearly one-fourth of all the public land disposed of in 1867 was taken for homesteads, or about 1,800,000 acres. Since the Homestead act was passed, 60,000 farms, or more than 7,000,000 acres of land have been taken up and occupied under it, and it is probable nearly half a million people are now existing and thriving on the public domain by reason of this philanthropic legislation.

The American Homestead act has made more proprietors of land than there are in all Great Britain. In America there are more than 9,000,000 of freeholders.

The vast machinery of the Land Office is not, of course, kept running without considerable cost.

The salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands is $3,000. His chief clerk and recorder get each $2,000. Nine principal clerks receive $1,800. There are about one hundred and thirty clerks, with salaries from $1,000 to $1,200, and twenty-five laborers, &c., at $700 to $800. All these are employed at Washington. Then there are twelve active surveying districts, each with a surveyor, at from $2,000 to $3,000, and two or three clerks and a draughtsman at from $1,000 to $1,500. There are about sixty registers and as many receivers with a salary apiece of $500, one per cent on the money they receive and fees for military and homestead land. But above $3,000 total compensation, all excess must be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

General Sherman's Report—An Interesting Document.

General Sherman's annual report gives a spirited history of the origin and progress of the present Indian war, which it is alleged, was provoked by no wrong committed by the settlers, but is the savage protest against our traversing the hunting grounds with military routes and railroads. General Sherman thinks there is no hope of permanent peace, and no chance of saving the Indian race from destruction, unless we adopt the advice of the recent peace commission, and place all the tribes on reservations; and to do this, he says, Indian affairs must be managed by the army.

"You will observe, says Lieutenant General Sherman, "that while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors or rewards." General Sherman's report consists of a history of these difficulties and their causes, a brief account of recent military operations, a series of suggestions regarding the solution of the Indian problem, and a number of memoranda upon appropriations and disbursements.—It is the first clear and intelligible account we have yet seen of the Indian "situation," and as such is well worthy of perusal.

In speaking of the causes which have made a state of war the normal condition of things on the plains," he says he has striven to find some lasting remedy, but so far without success." Emigrants, gold-hunters continue to push [illegible] all the exposed points on the frontier, and as vast surfaces are in possession of wild Indian tribes, it must be expected that collisions will constantly arise. After surveying the ground he comes to the conclusion that it is idle for us to attempt to occupy the plains in common with the Indians; that a joint occupation by two races with such opposing interests is a simple impossibility, and that the Indians must yield. He approves, therefore, of the plan suggested by the Indian Peace Commission in its last annual report to the President, that to maintain a permanent peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains they should all, at the earliest possible moment, be collected on reservations as far removed as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and that there they should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves. In connection with this point he discusses some of the propositions made by the peace commissioners, and approves of the two principal reservations which they indicated—one north of Nebraska and the other west of Arkansas. "These districts," he says, "are the only parts of our vast national domain at all adapted to the purpose not already appropriated, and there a sort of Indian government should be provided by law, looking to a time in the future when all the Indians would be reduced to the peaceful condition of shepherds, herders and farmers." It will be remembered that the proposition to set apart these reservations, and compel the removal of the Indians, was before Congress at its last session, but for some reason or other it was not acted upon. General Sherman refers to this fact, because many persons attribute to it the reason why we failed to secure a lasting peace, and why we are at this moment engaged in a costly war with four of the principal tribes with which we had to deal, viz; the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches.

General Sherman's narrative of the origin of the present difficulties with which Gen. Sheridan is dealing puts the blame upon the Indians. Last year certain tribes made representations which led our military authorities to abandon the Powder River country, and then, attributing our action to fear, other tribes began warlike operations to compel our abandonment of the Smoky Hill country, which constitutes the very heart of the buffalo region, and the best hunting grounds of America.—Gen. Sherman narrates their plans and describes their barbarities, which were of the most shocking character. He exculpates the white settlers from all blame, and refers to their efforts to placate the savages. He also exculpates the troops from all charges against them. The soldiers, not only from a natural aversion to an Indian war, which will work no glory, but under positive orders, had borne with all manner of provocation in hope that we could soon the peace commission would culminate in the withdrawal of the savages from the neighborhood of our posts roads and settlements, and thereby end all further trouble. But at last the conduct of the Indians was such as to compel the Governor of Kansas to call upon the State forces to take the field for the protection of the people against their outrages. He set to work organizing two cavalry regiments of picked men, well mounted for volunteer service, and the Secretary of War has authorized the acceptance of one of these regiments for six months. With a good force of regular cavalry and the Kansas volunteers, Gen. Sheridan will take the field, and he expects, during the winter, to punish the hostile Indians in his department so that they will not again resort to war. "Such as are not killed," says General Sherman, "will be collected by force on their reservation and made to remain there."

General Sherman reiterates his idea of the necessity of a measure, which has been approved by the highest authorities of the country, which was proposed to Congress by the peace commission, and which has been urged upon it by nearly the whole press of the country. He argues that the management of Indian affairs should be transferred back to the War Department, where it belonged prior to 1849. That department of our government is the only one that can use force promptly, without the circumlocution now necessary; and no other department can act with promptness and vigor enough to give any hope that the plans and purposes of the peace commission will be carried out. General Sherman, however, doubts the success of *any* plan of dealing with the savages. He doubts if the Indians themselves will make the necessary personal efforts to succeed, and fears that they will at last fall upon our hands a mere mass of helpless paupers. But at the same time he believes that the only hope of saving any part of them from utter annihilation is by a fair and prompt execution of the scheme suggested by the peace commission, which can alone be done by Congress with the concurrence of the Indians themselves.

The whole prospect, as seen by Gen. Sherman, is certainly not very cheerful. It is war in the present, vexatious difficulties in the future, and a final result dubious and grievous.

Remarkable Superstition.

The Monongahela Republican has the following: Not very long ago, the young and beautiful wife of one of the citizens was called to her final account, leaving her husband sad, disconsolate and bereft. She was buried in the adjoining cemetery, and the husband returned to his desolate home, but not to forget the loved one. She was present with him by day, in spirit, and in his dreams at night. One peculiarity of his dreams, and one that haunted him—being repeated night after night—was this: that the spirit of his wife came to his bedside and told him that the undertaker had not removed from her face the square piece of muslin or napkin, which had been used to cover her face after death, but had screwed down her coffin-lid with it upon her, and that she could not breathe in her grave, but was unrest on account of the napkin. He tried to drive the dream away, but it bided with him by night, and troubled him by day. He sought the consolation of religion, and his pastor prayed with him and assured him that it was wicked to indulge such morbid fancy. It was the subject of his own petition, before the Throne of Grace; but still the spirit came and told anew the story of her suffocation. In despair he sought the undertaker, Mr. Dickby, who told him that the napkin had not been removed, but urged him to forget the circumstance, as it could not be any possible annoyance to inanimate clay. While the gentleman frankly acknowledged this, he could not avoid the apparition, and continual stress upon his mind began to tell upon his health. At length he determined to have the body disinterred, and visited the undertaker for that purpose. Here he was met with the same advice and persuasion, and convinced once more of his folly, the haunted man returned to his home. That night, more vivid than ever, more terrible real than before, she came to his bedside and upbraided him for his want of affection, and would not leave him until he had promised to remove the cause of all her suffering. The next night, with a friend, he repaired to the sexton, who was prevailed upon to accompany them, and there, by the light of the cold, round moon, the body was lifted from its narrow bed, the coffin-lid unscrewed, and the napkin removed from the face of the corpse. That night she came to his bedside once more, but for the last time. Thanking him for his kindness, she pressed her cold lips to his cheek, and came again no more. Reader, this is a true story; can you explain the mystery of dreams?

FREEMASONRY IN THE EAST.—Robert Morris delivered a very instructive lecture at the Cooper Institute Friday night, on the subject of Freemasonry in the Holy Land. He said that at Smyrna he found eight Masonic Lodges, which included among their members the foreign consuls of most of the nations not Roman Catholic, and nearly all the Turkish dignitaries. At Ephesus he attended a Masonic picnic. At Beyrout he found the only Lodge in Palestine. Among its members is the Pasha of all the territory from Asia Minor to Egypt. At Damascus he found sixteen Masons, among them the renowned Abd el Kadir, formerly Sultan of the Arab race of North Africa. Throughout Syria and Palestine there is an intense prejudice among the lower classes against Freemasonry, but the high officers of the Turkish Government, and the few educated and intelligent men who are to be found there, are well disposed toward the order.

Twenty-eight pews in the Third Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, brought more than thirty-seven thousand dollars by auction.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has nearly completed his report. He estimates our Indian population, exclusive of Alaska, at 300,000. They are rapidly decreasing in number, and while some are yielding to the advances of civilization, others refuse to make any progress with them, and their disappearance can only be the work of time. He says the interest in the red man shown by the benevolent Christian associations is being abandoned. Schools and religious instructions are not equal to the demand. He reviews the history of the Indian wars last year, and charges it upon the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, who were the aggressors, and who will have to speedily chastised as they justly deserve. The Kiowas and Comanches have been raiding into Texas, and fears are expressed that they will join the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, whom General Sheridan is now pursuing. In Arizona he does not look for peace until the various tribes are settled down upon the reservations.

GENERAL HALLECK'S REPORT.

Major General Halleck has forwarded to the adjutant general of the army of the United States his annual report of the affairs of his military command—the military division of the Pacific—which includes the States of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about 1,216,000 square miles, and has about 12,750 statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites and 120,000 Indians. The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and four regiments of infantry. For military administration the division is divivided into three departments, namely: 1st. The department of Alaska; 2d. The department of the Columbia; 3d. The department of California. General Halleck approves the suggestions of General Davis, commanding Alaska, to establish military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes or villages of Indians. Thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them, and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages. In this way the whole country can be gradually opened to our settlers and traders without danger to hostile collisions.

Arizona, General Halleck says, has been greatly misrepresented, even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work there could, in a few months, accumulate fortunes of millions. But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped and perhaps undiscovered. He does not say there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but that its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines of silver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He thinks there should be more troops in Arizona, and recommends that Arizona, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate military department.

Girl Market in India.

If British rule in India could be fully exposed to human gaze as it has been and is, it would fill the civilized world with horror. In or near Calcutta there are said to be regular sales of girls. A writer in an Indian journal says, when he heard of such sales he could hardly believe it, but on going to a certain quarter of the bazar at Kaleegung, he saw a cluster of girls from seven to thirteen years of age, standing for sale. The brokers were very busy summoning customers, as they received a commission of 10 per cent. on all bargains effected through their instrumentality, besides some trifling offerings. The prices varied, the writer said, according to the age and beauty of the children; girls of seven ruled as about 200 rupees, and a man of 70 whispered an offer of 700 rupees for a very beautiful girl of 13, who was surrounded by quite a crowd of bidders.—An exchange of daughters was taking place in another part of the bazaar. The writer of the letter who appears to have been greatly horrified by what he witnessed, implores the editor to direct the attention of the British government officials to this matter, and save many Hindoo families from perdition.

GREEK CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.—The service of the Greek or Eastern Church is now celebrated in San Francisco, since the acquisition of Alaska, says the Alta Californian, our Sclavonian residents have endeavored to secure the services of a priest. The Bishop of Sitka [illegible] Rev. Father Hermogen, who is now in San Francisco, to remain in California and act as a missionary among our Russian and Greek citizens. The 27th ult., according to Russian reckoning, was the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin (15th), and Father Kovrigain celebrated mass at his residence. The services were conducted in the Sclavonian language, and closely resembled those held in Roman churches. It is the intention of the members of the Greek church in California, and there and in number, to erect a church in San Francisco without delay. A considerable amount of money has been collected, and the Russian Government, it is understood, will donate sufficient in addition to erect a suitable temple.

A city [illegible] has been [illegible] at Philadelphia, and will probably be ready for service by the first of January.

A $10,000 diamond necklace appeared among the bridal presents at a New York wedding on Thursday.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1868.

MOVEMENTS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—It always affords us pleasure to chronicle anything which we believe is calculated to benefit and improve the condition of the Southern country. What we mostly need now is energy and capital to develop our resources and cultivate our soil to the best advantage. If we cannot help ourselves, let us welcome others who are disposed to lend a helping hand. The immigration of energetic *bona fide* settlers who can command capital should be encouraged in every possible way, and inducements held out for them to come and settle among us.

We clip the following from the *Standard*, and hail it as a good omen:

"We learn that the enterprising efforts of Messrs. Zimmis and Grotter, of Greensboro', to introduce settlers into this State from the North have met with encouragement. A gentleman from Canada has recently effected a purchase of lands in Guilford, and parties from Maryland and other sections are making investigations, which we hope will lead to extensive immigration."

The Fayetteville *News* says:

"We cannot give the particulars, but understand that there is a very large delegation of immigrants expected to arrive in Harnett county in a few days. The agents have bought several large tracts of land. They paid Dr. J. W. McKay $10,000 for one tract of land, and we have heard of several other purchases. We shall be glad to give them a hearty welcome."

A telegram from Lynchburg, Va., on the 25th, announced the arrival of a party of Maryland and Pennsylvania land buyers, who expected to go as far South as Atlanta, Georgia.

Nearly every Southern paper we see, favors immigration and the small farm system.

We notice various immigration schemes resorted to in Virginia and other States. But the best policy we have seen recommended is to have active, reliable agents in the large cities of this country and abroad, who will properly represent the advantages of our Southern soil and climate.

We are pleased to see the interest of the press taken in this matter.

THE EXPORT TRADE.—In the article relative to Salem's export trade, which we copied from an exchange a few weeks ago, full justice was not done. We have since been furnished by E. A. Vogler, Esq., with a correct statement of his trade in the berry and fruit line.

Mr. Vogler informs us that he shipped from his house during the months of August, September and October, 1,392 barrels of dried blackberries, weighing 267, 162 pounds, and worth between $50,000 and $60,000.

Since then the trade has been in dried apples, pears and peaches. In all this gentleman's shipments, since August 1st to Nov. 1st, amounts to about 4,000 barrels and bags—containing about 600,000 pounds, and worth about $100,000.

"RAILROAD" ACCIDENT.—We learn that Elwood Fisher, one of the hands employed on the construction of the N. W. N. C. Railroad, met with a serious accident on Tuesday morning last, by being thrown from a mule and having his foot badly crushed.

MORAVIAN SYNOD.—The last "*Moravian*" brings us proceedings of the first week's session of the Preparatory Provincial Synod, which convened in Bethlehem, Pa., on the 19th ult. The Synod consists of some 60 members. Rev. E. A. De Schweinitz and E. A. Vogler, Esq., are the delegates from the Southern Province.

The General Synod will convene May 25th, 1869.

WHITE LEAD.—Quite recently the Silver Hill Mining company in the neighborhood of Lexington, have made a most valuable discovery. Hitherto they extracted silver and lead from their ores, but recently discovered, and are now manufacturing a most excellent white lead paint.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—The December number of this publication is to hand. It is elegantly printed, and the table of contents is varied and interesting. This work is eminently deserving of the patronage of the farmers of the Carolinas, judging from the first two numbers, and we sincerely hope that the enterprising publisher may meet with the success which it merits.

It is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of $2 per annum. Address Wm. H. Bernard, editor and proprietor, Wilmington, N. C.

FINE PORK.—A. F. Fogle, Esq., of this place has furnished us with the weight of a lot of nineteen hogs, about 9 months old, slaughtered a few days since, as follows: 360, 287, 350, 283, 385, 300, 370, 283, 281, 276, 307, 294, 315, 320, 397, 370, 270, 245, 318.—Total, 5,988.

Average weight 309½ lb.

New Advertisements.

Railroad Bonds to let. Third enstallment. Railroad Stock wanted. Annual meeting of Stockholders of National Bank.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.]

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

IN SENATE, a memorial was presented, signed by prominent members of the bar, recommending an amendment to the Code of Civil proceedure; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. Welker: A bill to amend the existing law relative to the Public Roads.

By Mr. Robbins: A bill to extend the time within which widows may dissent from their husband's wills.

By Mr. Etheridge: A bill to protect certain citizens of North Carolina, who rented lands of the United States Treasury Agent, during the late war.

By Mr. Boeman: A bill empowering Deputy Clerks to act as Probate Judges.

A resolution was adopted to pay Mr. A. C. Avery *per diem* and milage up to the time that his seat was declared vacant.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Wilson: A resolution asking the House to petition Congress to remove the disabilities of citizens, who had been all along in accordance with the Reconstruction acts, and who had not endeavored to get up a second rebellion. Lies over.

By Mr. Ragland: A bill for the protection of debtors. Referred.

[Some one says he should like to see something done for the protection of creditors.]

By the same: A bill to establish a rate of interest in the State. [This bill makes the rate of interest 6 per cent. upon all sums of money, contracts payable in money, &c., where interest is allowed, for such time as interest may accrue: *Provided*, that any person, for the loan of money or sale of any property, may take at a greater rate, if the parties contracting shall agree thereupon; and the rate of interest so agreed upon shall be set forth in the contract in writing. Referred.

Mr. Barnett, from the Committee on Corporations, by leave, reported back the bill incorporating the North Carolina Dental Association, and recommends its passage.

By consent Mr. Sinclair offered a resolution, raising a Committee to examine the ordinances of the Convention, and ascertain whether there was anything contained therein that required legislative action.

By Mr. Silly: A bill to amend an act in relation to fines and punishments. Referred.

House bill No. 10, (introduced by Mr. French of New Hanover, incorporating the North Carolina Dental Association, was next reached, when Mr. Durham moved to print and the motion was adopted.

House bill No. 7, (introduced by Mr. French, of New Hanover,) authorizing the Commissioners of that county to issue bonds, to meet county expenses to an amount not exceeding $7,000 to each Representative.

A number of other counties were added, when bill passed second reading.

Mr. Shoffner introduced a resolution, proposing to raise a Committee on milage, before whom each member shall be examined, on oath, in reference to the number of miles he was compelled to travel, coming and returning home, by the usual ronte, when he shall receive a certificate, with the amount due thereon for milage, from the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Cook desired to know the Senator's ground for presenting such a resolution. He thought it a reflection on the Clerk and the President of the body.

Mr. Shoffner said he had received information from different sources, that certain members of the General Assembly had drawn milage—some of them for 700, and others for 1,500 miles. He introduced the resolution in good faith; if there was anything wrong, he desired to ferret it out. When whipping-posts were in vogue he did not object to them, because he knew they were not intended for *him*; and he was surprised to see Senators oppose a measure that could not do any honest man any harm.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake that portion of the resolution, requiring members to take oath before the Committee, was stricken out, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The President designated Messrs. Shoffner, Graham and Sweet as the Committee of investigation.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Welker from the Committee on Public Charities, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the Superintendant of the Insane Asylum to insure said property, reported favorably, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Winstead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to extend the time in which certain widows may dissent from a deceased husband's will, reported favorably, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Brogden, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company, reported back the same, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Rich, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Robbins: A resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committe, composed of one member from each Judicial District, to examine section 11, title 2, of the Code of Proceedure, and report by bill any changes which they may determine on. Adopted.

By Mr. Blythe: A resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to give the Code of Proceedure a critical examination, and to report to this body such amendments as they may deem necessary.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Winstead, it was amended, by recommitting the Code to the Commissioners appointed on that subject.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, on motion of Mr. Hayes, the whole matter was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Pou, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported upon the following bill, viz:

To provide for the appointment of [illegible] try Takers, and recommend its passage.

For the protection of debtors, recommending that it do not pass.

To amend chapter 9, Code of Civil Proceedure, recommending that it do not pass.

The bills were placed upon the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Pou: A resolution (the Senate concurring,) to allow members elect, banned by the 14th Article, who had been present, their milesge and *per diem* for the time of their attendance.

Mr. Pou moved that the rules be suspended, and the resolution be adopted at once.

After some discussion the rules were suspended and the question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Pou, limiting the operation of the resolution from the 1st of July to the 16th.

The question was put and carried. Upon the passage of the resolution the yeas and nays were called, and resulted in the adoption of the resolution, as amended, by Yeas, 77, Nays, 29.

By Mr. Malone: A bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and for other purposes. Referred.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of New Hanover county to issue bonds [introduced by Mr. French] was taken up and put on its third reading.

A few other counties were embraced when it passed.

By consent, Mr. Estes offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the bill passed last session, incorporating the North Carolina Loan and Trust Company. Lies over.

The following bills reported adversely upon by the Judiciary Committee, were taken from the calender, and rejected upon their second reading, viz: The bill for the protection of debtors, introduced by Mr. Ragland; the bill to amend chapter 9, Code of Civil Proceedure.

House resolution No. 20, introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Burke, petitioning Congress to remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th Article, from all citizens who have been in hearty accord with the Reconstruction Acts, who have not endeavored to get up another rebellion, and who have faithfully kept their amnesty oaths, was taken up.

Mr. French wanted to know how it was to be found out who had been loyal; nothing was contained in the resolution looking towards it.

Mr. Durham moved to amend by striking out after the word "State," so as to make its operation include *all* citizens in the State.

Mr. Pou offered a substitute, requesting Congress to remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th Article from all the citizens of the State, and moved to make the matter the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. French said he was opposed to a general removal of disabilities, but true there were some Democrats to it, but there were others who were. Those men who said in the last campaign, that if they were defeated at the ballot-box, they would appeal to bullets and rally again around their now folded flag—, for such men he would never vote to have their disabilities removed.

Mr. Estes moved to postpone the whole matter until the 1st Monday in January next. Carried.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Wed. 27.

Mr. Long presented the petition of certain citizens of Davidson county, relative to the daming of streams by the owners of mill sites.

Bill extending the time allowed widows to dissent from deceased husband's will. Passed unanimously.

Bill incorporating N. C. Mutual Home Insurance Company, passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Malone offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report what legislation is necessary to enable the State to obtain the prompt payment of all the interest upon bonds due from the various railroad corporations to the State: and, if necessary, to report a bill for this purpose, and for the purpose of directing the best application of the dividends arising from stocks owned by the State in these companies and corporations. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Vest introduced a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to change the laws of the United States as to give poor men an equal chance to distil whisky and brandy with rich men. Laid over.

Mr. Vest, in pursuance of notice given at the last session, introduced a bill to incorporate the Salem Fire Company; which was considered under a suspension of the rules and passed its several readings.

Mr. Malone introduced a bill in regard to obtaining license to practice law in this State. [It provides that persons who have heretofore received from the Supreme Court license to practice law in the county courts may practice in all the Courts of the State.

The bill was considered under a suspension of the rules and passed its several readings.

A communication was received from Judge W. B. Rodman, of the Code Commission, transmitting a bill to impose a tax on successions to real and personal estate and to provide for its collection. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bowman referred to the fact that the Code Commission had furnished the House with a bill (No. 40) to impose a tax of $20 upon each private bill. He deemed it to him better to postpone action upon all private bills until the action of the Legislature is known. If a special tax is imposed at all, it is right and proper that it should be imposed upon all private bills passed at this session.

On motion of Mr. Proctor, the bill was made a special order for next Friday at 12 o'clock.

The resolution in relation to the Ordinances of the Convention, introduced by Mr. Sinclair, was read. (It provides for the appointment of a committee to examine the ordinances of the late Convention and report whether there is anything therein contained demanding legislative action during the present session.)

Mr. Leary introduced a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to have the political disabilities removed from citizens of North Carolina. Laid over.

Mr. Ragland, by general consent, introduced a bill for the relief of debtors, and moved that it be referred to a special committee of three, which was agreed to.

Mr. French gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to require foreign insurance companies doing business in this State to deposit with the State Treasurer a certain percentage of their policies issued in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Whitely introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report as soon as possible upon the bill for the benefit of endorsers and securities; which was adopted.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Mr. Long presented the petiton of certain citizens of Davidson County praying for a reduction of the salaries of members of the Legislature and State officials.

Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Barrow from the same Committee reported back bill allowing executors to sell for cash, together with an amendment therein.

Mr. Welker was opposed to the amendment as he considered it would breed a confusion which would make the bill worthless and defeat its object.

On motion of Mr. Davis the bill and amendment were recommitted to the Committee.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following bills.

Bill to incorporate Salem Fire Company. Passed first reading and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Act regulating obtaining of license to practice law.

Passed first reading and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Love introduced a bill amending an act relating to salaries and fees.

Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company came in for third reading.

After considerable discussion, the bill was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret gave notice of the introduction to repeal the act providing for locating the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Respass, a special committee of three was appointed to consult with a special committee from the House to revise the report of the Committee on salaries and fees, made last session.

The Chair designated Messrs. Respass, Purdie and Davis as the Senate branch of the Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from his Excelleney the Governor was received concerning the Executive Mansion. It stated that he preferred to remain at his private residence, rather than to go to the Mansion, and said that but a small part of the $10,000 appropriated at the last session for the purpose of furnishing the Mansion had been expended in repairs, which was accounted for to the Treasurer, and the remainder was at the disposal of the General Assembly.

Mr Pou said he was gratified to hear that message, and he gave notice that he will introduce a bill to either dispose of Executive Mansion or put it to some other use.

Mr. Estes, from the Finance Committee, reported back a bill to impose a tax on private bills, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill to incorporate a tax upon private bills introduced into the Legislature came up, and on motion of Mr. Durham was tabled,

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 30.

Senate was principally engagod in private bills, of no interest to our readers.

Mr. Sweet offered a resolution in favor of Isaiah Hardie, which upon his motion was referred to the Committee on Claims. Also a resolution providing for a special Committee of three to see in what manner the authority conferred by the act chartering the Chatham Railroad Company had been used, and to investigate improper transactions that might be discovered.

Mr. Robbins offered as a substitute, a resolution providing for a special joint Committee to inquire into fraudulent and corrupt transactions alleged to have been perpetrated with regard to the charters of certain railroads, and especially with regard to the Chatham Railroad, and providing for the prosecution of parties who might be found to be implicated.

A committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

The HOUSE was principally engaged in discussing the merits of the resolution in relation to the Howard Amendment asking Congress to remove the disabilities of the banned.

Official Vote of the State.

On the Congressional vote the Radical majority is 11,681, as follows:

First District.—Majority for Cobb (Rad.) 3,583.

Second District.—Majority for Heaton (Rad.,) 2,602.

Third District.—Majority for Dockery (Rad.,) 1,961.

Fourth District.—Majority for Dewecse (Rad.,) 1,240.

Fifth District.—Majority for Lash (Rad.,) 3,402.

Sixth District.—Majority for Shober (Dem.,) 1,089.

Seventh District.—Majority for Durham (Dem.,) 18.

On the Grant electoral ticket Galloway runs 639 votes behind Pearson.

The census of 1870, it is said, will show the population of the United States to be 42,000,000.

Europe.

The report that fifty-seven persons were recently killed by an explosion in a colliery near Wigan, England, is confirmed. Many others were injured in a greater or less degree.

The American residents in several European cities kept Thanksgiving Day after the American fashion.

The returns from the English election thus far received show that 633 members of Parliament have been chosen, and the Liberals have a majority of 117.

A large meeting of Republicans was held at Saragossa, Spain, on Thursday, at which was declared that the Spanish people desire a Republican form of government. Meetings of the Monarchists were also held in several other places.

Cuba.

Dispatches from Cuba represent the insurrection there as still quite formidable. Subscriptions were being taken among the merchants of Havana for the purpose of equipping the three-months volunteers so that they might take the field at once. It was reported that several cargoes of arms for the rebels had been landed, and also that a commission had been secretly dispatched to this country for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy of the American Government in behalf of the rebels.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28.—A serious outbreak at Bolozna. New troubles feared. Troubles originated in a refusal of the Peasants to pay taxes. Two killed and seven badly wounded. Porte sent reinforcements to Bulgaria to quell the disorder.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Annual Report for the year ending October 31st, 1868 of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum has been sent to the Legislature,—the first nine months under the superintendence of Dr. Fisher, the late Superintendent, and the remainder under the auspices of Dr. Grissom, the present Superintendent.

The number of inmates now under treatment is 217—100 of whom are females.—The number of pay patients is 37. Wake furnishes the largest number of unfortunates, viz: 19. Next in order is Granville, which sends 12. Chatham sends 10, and Cumberland, Mecklenburg and New Hanover, 9 each. There are thirty-seven applications for admission pending, which cannot be received for want of room.

The Superintendent expresses the opinion that insanity in this State is largely on the increase. In view of this fact and incapacity of the Institution for even present demands, the Superintendent suggests the necessity of providing additional room, and, even, the propriety of erecting another Asylum in some suitable locality west of Raleigh. He also advises an appropriation for improvements to secure the building against the chances of destruction by fire.—*Standard.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 26.—Last Monday night the stage from Warsaw, containing two gentlemen, Mr. Sloan and Mr. Henry M. Giles, from Baltimore, was coming up. When this side of Clinton, Mr. Giles was riding out with the driver, and we understand was driving, and from some cause the horses ran off—when Mr. G. was thrown from his seat, caught in the wheel, ran over, and instantly killed. The driver nor Mr. Sloan were neither one injured.

This sudden and sad death caused a gloom of sorrow to our citizens here, where Mr. Giles was well known and highly esteemed. He was a native North Carolinian, son of Henry Giles, of Salisbury. He had for many years been engaged with the well known Grocery House of D. I. Foley, Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, where we learn he leaves a wife and two children. While we seriously regret this shocking accident we do not think there is any responsibility attached to this stage.—*Eagle.*

Information has reached us, says the Tarboro' *Southerner*, that on Tuesday last, Mr. John Bridgers, of Wilson county, had the misfortune of killing his own wife. None of the particulars of the sad affair have been obtained, and we are unprepared to express any opinion in regard to the matter. She was most terribly lacerated from the contents of a gun, which we understand, he says was discharged by accident.—*Standard.*

The *Tribune* admires those Democrats who now claim that Grant will make "almost a Democratic President." We always did admire that conservative who, when refused admission into the ark, favored faithful Noah with the prediction that the coming deluge "wouldn't be much of a shower after all."—*Standard.*

After the 4th of March there will be a change in the United States Senate.—Twenty-one vacancies will occur, of which seven have already been filled. Of the whole number going out, seven are Democrats and fourteen Republicans; and of the whole number that have been or will be elected, five will be Democrats and sixteen Republicans.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his annual report, states that Congress has given away to the Pacific railroads, wagon roads, &c., one hundred and eighty-six millions of acres of land.

An experienced paperer states that turpentine, mingled in the paste at the time of papering is a sure remedy against bugs and insects of all kinds in walls that are papered.

Fifteen thousand workmen are now in Madrid, without the means of getting a living, and receiving pay from the government.

Hon. T. S. Pendleton, formerly member of Congress from the 7th District, Va., and also Minister to Chili, is dead.

Nashville merchants have $30,000,000 invested in the tobacco trade. In 1840 the capital invested was only $55,000.

Thirty Thousand Women Picking Hops Curious Scene in Wisconsin.

A Wisconsin paper says:

Probably in all the history of hop-picking since yeast and lagar were invented there has been nothing to compare with the scenes that have been going on in this region, and in Kilbourn city especially, for the last six or eight days. The first of last week the pickers began to come in, and this week there must be at least thirty thousand lively at work picking the hops of the region that ships them at this depot. Wagon loads of from eight to fifteen each, have been almost constantly passing through town for last eight days, generally coming from the north and east, and crossing the river into Sauk county.

The first instalment by cars, some three hundred, came last week, Tuesday evening. Wednesday evening nearly one thousand came. Thursday and Friday evening each five hundred. Saturday afternoon probably one thousand persons had collected at the depot to witness the arrival. It was then found that the cars were two hours behind time, and that instead of one train two were coming, with twenty-eight cars loaded. When the two hours were up the crowd at the depot had increased; and this with the acres of two and four horse wagons about the depot, and the music and fun of the merry drivers, formed no small preliminary show of itself. But as the two trains came thundering along, and as they stretched themselves away beyond and away back of the depot and stopped, excitement was on tip-toe.

And when two thousand pickers began to pour out of every door of those twenty-eight cars the scene beat all other Western shows. Cheering, laughing, singing, shouting! Admirable confusion—no disorder. Sections of ten, platoons of twenties, companies of forties, all officered, moving in every possible direction, corporals guiding their squads; captains giving orders to their companies; marching and countermarching—direct and in *echelon*—forming camp and breaking camp; armed and equiped with umbrellas parasols, satchels, bags, baskets, hand-boxes, bundles, babies. Teamsters shouting for their loads—rush for the wagons—tumbling in! all formed a scene to beat any army camp or movement! We can't do justice to the subject.

But great as was the display on Saturday evening, it was more than matched on Monday evening! We have no means of knowing exactly how many came on two trains, but from the best information we can get, we put the number at twenty-five hundred! Two hours before the trains arrived, two hundred and forty teams were counted, which were waiting to take the pickers to their destinations. After the count teams continued to come in; and when the train arrived there must have been nearly three hundred. Some four horse teams take eighteen or twenty, and the average is at least ten.

Truly, hops are king, and in this region thirty thousand queens are waiting on the old fellow.

Up to the time of the fearful coal mine disaster in England on Thursday, there had been no less than 449 lives lost this year in the British collieries, 286 by fire-damp explosion, and the remainder by falls of roof and coal. The last disaster will probably carry the total loss of life during the year to over 700. This is a shocking exhibit of shocking deaths. Certainly, there is a loud call upon science and humanity for the discovery of some means for preventing such suffering and loss.

Russia is getting a large amount of breech-loading arms manufactured in the United States.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of November, at the residence of the bride, by Bishop Beckwith, Dr. G. E. SUSSDORFF of New York City, to Miss MATTIE A. NORTH, of Macon, Ga.

DIED:

In Lexington, N. C., on the 3d day of October, 1868, after a protracted sickness, Dr. WILLIAM RAINEY HOLT, aged 69 years.

At his residence in Thomasville, N. C. Oct. 17th, 1868, after a painful illness, Capt. T. C. WALLACE formerly of Newbern, N. C.

N. W. N. C. R. R. C.,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3rd, 1868.

THE 3rd Instalment of ten per cent. upon the subscription to the stock of the above Rail Road Company, will be due the 1st day of January, 1869.

All parties are expected to pay promptly.

By order of the President;

R. L. PATTERSON

SEC. & TREAS.

Dec. 4, 1868. td.

Stockholder's Meeting.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1869.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at the Banking House, in Salem on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1869.

W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

Dec. 5, 1868.

TO LET!

TWO year eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds. The subscriber, as financial agent of Forsyth County will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of January, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd of January and will, as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid for.

J. G. LASH,

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.

Dec. 2nd, 1868.

NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

—:o:—

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings,
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills,
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambrics, &c., &c.

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS.

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,

WINDOW GLASS,

Harrison's Superior White Lead,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we hope and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
Salem, N. C.

nov. 27–7

SALE OF LAND.

On Saturday, the 12th of December next will be sold on the premises, my tract of land in Davie County, containing about 700 Acres, adjoining the lands of Green Baily and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. NICHOLSON.

Warren Plains P. O.
Warren Co., N. C.

Nov. 20, 1868. 7-2t-pd

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 20, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 (a) 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts. by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 90 and 75 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Feaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'dhalves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb: 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight: Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8.00 to 10.00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10.00 to 15.00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2.50 to $3.00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

CHRISTMAS FAIR!

On the 11th and 12th of December there will be a **FAIR OF FANCY WORK AND PLAIN SEWING**, held under the auspices of the members of the

CHURCH AID SOCIETY,

in the rooms of the Male Academy. Every variety of

Needle and Ornamental Work

will be exposed for sale; and the ladies trust that all wishing to purchase

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

will, by procuring them at this Fair, gratify their own taste, and greatly add to the amount needed for the renovation of the interior of our Church, to which purpose all the proceeds will be applied.

On both days the doors will be open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 20, 1868. 6-td

RAIL-ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Mt. Airy Rail Road meeting, on the 3rd of October, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth, and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson: L. H. Barnes and Jno. M. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; and O. J. Lehman, at Bethania, commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the second division of said road, (viz.: from Salem to Mt. Airy.) The books will be opened on the 1st day of December, and closed on the 1st day of January next.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON.

Nov, 1868.

Dye to Live, and Live to Dye!

MRS. T. J. BONER would respectfully inform her friends, customers, and the public generally, that she is still Dyeing Gentlemens' Clothing, and Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Hats, Gloves, Nets, Ribbons, &c., &c., black, brown, maroon, magenta, solphorina, &c., at prices to suit the times. Cash or Barter.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1868. 6-tf

LAST WARNING!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE have sent out several notices, requesting our friends and customers to come and settle up, and I also have paid officers to go over the county and settle up with those who owe me, so as to put them to no expense, but so far but few have paid me. Now, my friends, I must tell you that I have been compelled to work hard to pay for the goods which we sold you, and if you will come to our Store between this and the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1869,

and pay me one-fifth, (or more if you choose,) of what you owe me, and the balance as the law directs, you will save yourselves trouble and expense. But if you do not pay as above requested, after the 1st of January I will dispose of your notes and accounts. This demand is very moderate one, therefore let us brighten up our affairs, my friends, as soon as possible.

Interest will be charged on all accounts.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beeswax and other produce will be taken.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 12, 1868. 5-tf.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS

MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and pay up their notes, accounts, &c., between this and the 1st of January, 1869, and save trouble and expense.

☞ Interest will be charged.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, Nov. 1868. 5-2t.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG BENIE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.
1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

nov13-2w

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	7th December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	8th "
" Sides,	Wednesday,	9th "
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	10th "
" Blackburn's S. H.	Friday,	11th "
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	12th "
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	14th "
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	15th "
" Crim's X Roads,	Wednesday	16th "
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	17th "
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	18th "
" Winston,	Saturday,	19th "
" Butner's Hotel,	Monday,	21st "

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4–tf.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.

Salem, N. C, Aug. 31st, 1868. 1–3m

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union"

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week, form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong, feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscription to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, free of expense, for $7. A complete set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $2 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Vol. XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Nov20-6.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal of a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people, and the popularity it has acquired it merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of readable matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the [illegible] monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's [illegible] to American Literature, London.*

We count for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS —1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every club of Five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
nov20- New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegantly Colored Fashion Plate.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Recorder.*

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

Annual Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, *and* Bazar, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 20, 1868. New York.

The only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1869.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but our selves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1869.

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order or a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED.

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ADRIFT, or, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah*," and "*St. George and the Dragon.*" This will be *fifteen papers* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

TERMS.

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving,)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " (and one *gratis*)	8.00
8 " (and one *gratis*)	12.00
One copy each of Post and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving*	4.00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a copy of the *Premium Engraving.* Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra.*

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

Address, H. PETERSON, & CO.,
319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

John E. Cooke's NewN ovel!

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.,

No. 459 Broome St., New York,

Have in press, to be ready in October:

MOHUN:

OR

THE LAST DAYS OF LEE and his Paladins.

FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,

Serving in Virginia;

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,

Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," etc.

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THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. Lee, with his autograph. The illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART,"—"THE FLIGHT,"—"THE TRENCHES,"—"THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.

Price, $2,25, post free on receipt of its cost.

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FURNISHED ON THE SAME TERMS AS "MOHUN."

"SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST"

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F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.,

459 BROOME ST. NEW-YORK.

ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent rock crystal quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guaranteed fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in *every* respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with a Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express, for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

TRY US. Address,

JAMES T. MONROE, & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers.
3–3m. 195 Broadway, New York.

SALEM ALMANACS.

BLUM'S

Farmers' and Planters'

ALMANAC

FOR 1869.

For Sale at the BOOK STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct. 1868. L. V. BLUM.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November, 1868, at John Hester's, I will sell for Cash, 4 YOKE OXEN, 1 OX CART, 2 STILLS and TUBS, 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 200 bushels of CORN, 1 HORSE, and

307 ACRES OF LAND,

being the place whereon Elijah Hester now lives, seized as the property of Jno. Hester, and Robt. H. Hester, for U. S. taxes.

JNO. CRANE, Col.

Oct. 16, 1868. By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

Free until January, 1869,

—:o:—

THE HOME JOURNAL.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Choice, Brilliant and

ENTERTAINING.

THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting three dollars, (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL, free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

FREE FOR ONE QUATER OF A YEAR IF ORDERED NOW.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remmitting in advance will receive THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January next, and also will receive for the year 1869, THE HOME JOURNAL, and any one of the following periodicals at the reduced rates specified.

		Reduced Rates.	*Full Rates.*
Home Journal and Harper's	Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
" "	Harper's Weekly	5 00	7 75
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" "	Atlantic Monthly,	5 00	7 75
" "	Putnam's Monthly	5 00	7 75
" "	The Galaxy,	5 00	7 75
" "	Eclectic Magazine,	6 00	8 75
" "	Riverside "	3 50	6 75
" "	Our Young Folks,	3 50	6 75
" "	Blackwood's Mag.,	6 00	7 75
" "	Westminst'r Rev.,	5 00	7 75
" "	London Quarterly,	6 00	7 75
" "	Edinburgh "	6 00	7 75
" "	North British "	6 00	7 75
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MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,
Publishers of the Home Journal,
3 Park Place, New York City.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Home Journal is one of the best weeklies published in the United States, and its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Home Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and improved in every way—indeed it is now a far better paper than ever before.—Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table.—Boston Post.

A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. [illegible] and light literary matter, but I think you will agree with me that it has advanced considerably under its present editors.—Rev. Dr. Deems in Christian Advocate, (Richmond, Va.)

The Home Journal is par excellence, the organ of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that comes so nearly up to our liking. It brings its readers [illegible] with all that is elegant, refined, intellectual, elevating and social, without the usual stopping and catering to the lower sensational elements.—The Bulletin, [illegible]

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Fostoffice Building

ab.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION**, with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,
and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES**, embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard &c. J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE *near Post Office Building*,

CORN STARCH.
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER.
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CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
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ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

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"GET THE BEST"

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED

PICTORIAL EDITION!

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Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, A new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST.
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

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This valuable book just received

Humorous Books.

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CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
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BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

For sale by M'S

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
Fancy Articles,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guaranteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE. *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu,
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT.

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be pleased to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars with description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FALL LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts,
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.
PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents,

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books,

American Tales bound in Cl
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond,

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader, Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphia.

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)

Six times per week, per quarter,	30 cts
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and published, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES;" or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,
Hillside Library,
Rosebud Stories,
Arabian Nights,
Aesop's Fables,
Nutshell of Knowledge,
Paul and Virginia,
Hans Anderson's Stories,
Old and New Testament Narratives,
Rollo Books,
Sunnybank Stories,
Charlie's Little Library,
Gulliver's Travels,
Story Book of Wonders,
Robinson Crusoe,
Young Marooners,
Ballo Story Books,

Martin Rattler, or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

Salem, N. C. L. V. BLUM

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb., 1868.